PER. SEC.
JUN 7 1976
NYPL

CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 791 EVERY WEDNESDAY MAY 12, 1976

(1961年8月2日第3種郵便物認可)

President Kim Il Sung received on May 2 Kirti Nidhi Bista, former Prime Minister and Member of the National Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal, and his wife. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Former Nepal Premier, Guyana UN Representative

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae granted May 2 an audience to Kirti Nidhi Bista, former Prime Minister and Member of the National Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal, and his wife staying in our country.

Present on the occasion was Li Jong Mok, a personage concerned.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially received the guests. Warmly welcoming them in our country, he conversed with them in a friendly atmosphere.

Speaking of the immense joy of having realized their long-cherished desire to visit Korea to meet His Excellency great President Kim Il Sung, the guests courteously conveyed to the respected and beloved leader the warm greetings from His Majesty Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal.

The great leader inquired after the health of His Majesty Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, and asked them to convey his regards to His Majesty the King.

That day the guests presented the great leader with a souvenir of their best wishes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted on the same day an audience to Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, Permanent Representative of the Guyana Cooperative Republic to the United Nations, staying in our country.

Personage concerned Li Jong Mok was present on the occasion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the guest in our country and conversed with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Receives Korean Pictorial Director from Japan

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, in company with his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, received on April 21 Mun Dong Gon, Director of the Korean Pictorial, and his wife who were spending significant days in the socialist homeland which they were visiting.

The great leader received the couple with happy feelings, warmly grasped their hands, highly appreciated the exploits of Director Mun Dong Gon who had actively participated in the patriotic work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and made a distinguished contribution to the socialist construction in the homeland, and gave them encouraging words.

The director spoke of the happiness the 600,000 compatriots in Japan are enjoying under the wise leadership and paternal care of the great leader and his great honour of having the audience of the fatherly leader and expressed his firm resolution to repay with loyalty the deep trust and great kindness of the great leader by doing his bit with credit in the patriotic work of Chongryun and devoting himself to the struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification.

The director and his wife wholeheartedly wished the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, good health and a long life.

On the occasion, the great leader posed for a photograph with the Director of the Korean Pictorial and his wife. (KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

• Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the independence of Syria.

• Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Il received a message from the government leaders of Democratic Cambodia in reply to their message of greetings sent on the election of Comrade Khieu Samphan as President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Cambodia, the election of Comrade Nuon Chea as Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Cambodia and the appointment of Comrade Pol Pot as Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia at the People's Congress of Cambodia and in reply to their message of greetings sent to the Cambodian Government leaders on the first anniversary of the independence of Democratic Cambodia.

• Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message from Gustav Husak in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's reelection as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

• Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Majesty Carl Gustav, King of the Kingdom of Sweden, on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Sweden.

• Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the independence of Togo. (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG Proclaims SPA Decree

PYONGYANG, April 30 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proclaimed on April 29 a decree of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea "On Adopting the Law on Nursing and Educating the Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" adopted at the Sixth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held here. The decree said:

To bring up well and properly educate the children is a most important and responsible work related to the prospects of the revolution and one of the indispensable conditions for the complete victory of socialism.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, on the basis of the brilliant revolutionary traditions established during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, advanced the correct policy of nursing and education at each stage of the development of the revolution and have always paid deep attention to the work of bringing up the children to be healthy and intelligent.

On the basis of the successes already achieved in bringing up the children under public care, the historic Fifth Congress of our Party presented a policy on rearing all the children at nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

As a result of the brilliant materialization of the Juche-oriented programme for nursing the children set forth by the Fifth Party Congress, an advanced nursing and educating system has been firmly set up in our country, all the children are growing up happily and healthily to be reliable heirs to our revolutionary cause, at the modernly-equipped nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense, and the women are taking an active part in social activities free from the burdens of bringing up their children.

The great success registered in bringing up the children under public care is a shining fruition of the wise leadership of our Party and a correct policy of the Government of the Republic; it is a salient proof of the superiority of our socialist system under which the masses of the working people are the masters of all things and all things serve them.

Today we are faced with the tasks to consolidate and develop the nursing and educating system to meet the new demands of the development of our revolution for achieving the complete victory of socialism by stepping up the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and intensify the work of rearing the children in a cultured and scientific way and educating them revolutionarily.

For the brilliant accomplishment of the honourable tasks, it is necessary to fix by law the successes already scored in nursing and educating the children and stipulate by law the principles and demands of nursing and education in accordance with socialist pedagogy.

The law on nursing and educating the children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea based on the great Juche idea provides a firm guarantee for further strengthening the work of nursing and educating the children in accordance with the principles of socialist pedagogy.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK decides as follows:

1. The Law on Nursing and Educating the Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is adopted.

2. The Law on Nursing and Educating the Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be put in force from June 1, 1976.

Presidential Envoys Visit Countries

Egypt

Comrade Kong Jin Tae, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, during his visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a call on Egyptian President Anwar El Sadat on April 24, according to a report from Cairo.

On the occasion the special envoy of the great leader courteously conveyed a verbal message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Egyptian President.

The Egyptian President asked the special envoy to convey his heartfelt congratulations and greetings to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, and said: "I reverently wish good health and a long life to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, brother and friend."

He also said that Egypt would always support all the policies and lines put forward by the great leader.

He expressed full support to the great leader's policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

"I am convinced that the Korean people who uphold the lines and policies laid down by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, my friend, will emerge victorious and Korea certainly be reunified," he emphasized.

Sao Tome and Principe

Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee, on a visit to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe as a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il Sung paid on April 26 a call on Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe according to a report from Sao Tome.

On the occasion the special envoy courteously conveyed the verbal message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to President Manuel Pinto Da Costa.

The President courteously asked the special envoy: "How is the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung?" "I express deep thanks to the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung for the dispatch of the special envoy," he said.

He asked the special envoy to convey his warmest friendly greetings to the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

Referring to the question of Korea's reunification, he said: "Please convey to the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung our assurances that our Government and people will continue to support your cause till the U.S. imperialists have been withdrawn from south Korea and the reunification of the country, the desire of the Korean people, has been achieved."

Algeria

Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, on a visit to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic as a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a call on Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Algeria, on April 26.

The special envoy courteously conveyed a personal letter and verbal message of Comrade Kim Il Sung to President Houari Boumedienne.

President Houari Boumedienne said: "How is respected His Excellency President Kim Il Sung?" The Algerian President expressed deep thanks to the great leader for personally dispatching a special envoy and sending a personal letter and verbal message.

The Algerian President said:

"Please convey the warmest fraternal greetings to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, my closest friend."

Noting that the stand of Algeria for Korea's reunification was clear, the Algerian President stressed:

"In all international arena we will fully support the Korean people in their struggle for achieving the country's reunification in a democratic way without foreign interference. The Algerian people will always struggle, joining hands with the Korean people, for a just cause."

West Sahara

Comrade Ho Dam, on a visit to Algeria as a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a call on Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, Prime Minister of the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, on April 27, according to a report from Algiers.

On the occasion, the Prime Minister of the Government expressed thanks to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its full support and solidarity extended for the Saharan people's struggle.

He said: "The combatants on the Saharan battlefields are studying the works of respected Comrade Kim Il Sung. Therefrom we learn along what road we should lead the Saharan revolution and in what way we should carry on the revolutionary struggle."

The conversations took place in a friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

Law on Nursing and Educating Children of DPRK (Summary)

Children of the DPRK are growing as "kings", given the best things by the state.

Chapter 1 "The Fundamentals of the Law on Nursing and Educating the Children of the DPRK" has 10 articles.

According to them, the DPRK rears all the children in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

Parents are free to raise their children at their homes, instead of sending them to nurseries, though they are at nursery age.

The law on nursing and educating children inherits the brilliant revolutionary traditions created in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and it is guided solely by the great Juche idea of the Workers' Party of Korea, a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the reality of our country.

The law on nursing and educating children further consolidates and develops the advanced system of rearing children established in the whole of our country, so as to contribute to rearing them to be revolutionary new men of Juche type, to the cause of emancipating women from the heavy burden of raising children, to the vigorous acceleration of the building of socialism in the country, and to the historic cause of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society.

The state shows every consideration to the children so that all of them may grow most happily under the best, up-to-date conditions for their nursing and education. This benefit is firmly guaranteed by the splendid socialist system established in our country, the solid foundations of the independent national economy, and the socialist policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and Government of the Republic. The benefit increases continually with the strengthening of the nation's economic foundations.

The DPRK raises in nurseries and kindergartens at state expense the children of the foreigners who come to seek refuge after struggling for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and for the freedom of scientific and cultural pursuits, if their parents so desire.

Chapter 2 "The Rearing of Children at State and Public Expense" has articles from 11 to 21.

According to these articles, the state institutions and social and cooperative organizations fully meet the requirements of the Juche idea in the nursing and education of children that men should be given centrality in all considerations and that everything should be made to serve men.

The state institutions and social and cooperative organizations are responsible to ensure all that is necessary for the nursing and education of children in accordance with the principle of "The best thing to the children."

Mothers with children enjoy special protection by the state.

Chapter 3 of the law on nursing and educating children "Cultured and Scientific Rearing of Children" has articles from 22 to 28.

This chapter stipulates that it is the loftiest duty for revolutionaries to bring up healthy and intelligent children.

According to the articles of the chapter, nurseries and kindergartens look after the children with as warm care as that of their mothers and bring them up in accordance with the regulations on collective upbringing and hygienic prevention.

Nurseries and kindergartens feed children a sufficient amount of varied staple foods and snacks suited to their age and features, in compliance with nutrition lists.

All medical services designed for the protection and improvement of children's health are free of charge in accord with the system of universal free medical care in force in our country.

Chapter 4 "Revolutionary Nurture and Education of Children" has articles from 29 to 37.

According to the articles, the state devotes primary efforts to nursing and educating all the children to be revolutionaries of Juche type at nurseries and kindergartens in accordance with the principle of socialist pedagogy.

The state gives all children a one-year preschool compulsory education through the senior course of the kindergarten.

Chapter 5 "Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers, Revolutionaries Who Train Reserve Forces of Revolution" has articles from 38 to 43.

This chapter stipulates: The nursery and kindergarten teachers are honourable revolutionaries who bring up the children to be dependable successors to our revolutionary cause, to be the new generation of Juche type.

Nursery and kindergarten teachers must arm themselves firmly with the Juche idea and thus establish a revolutionary world outlook and revolutionize and working-classize themselves thoroughly.

All the workers of nurturing establishments including nursery and kindergarten teachers must not have any disease that may affect the health of children and must have expert knowledge, which is necessary for bringing up the children on a cultural and scientific basis and educating them along revolutionary lines and possess appropriate state qualifications.

Chapter 6 "Child Nurturing Establishments and Their Guidance and Management" has articles from 44 to 58.

According to this chapter, national administrative organizations for education and public health organize and guide the whole work of upbringing and education of children and the local organ of power organizes and guides the activities of nurseries and kindergartens in the areas under its jurisdiction.

The state guides the lower units as required by the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The state sets up supply agencies for nurseries and kindergartens in the capital and provinces.

These agencies and the social and cooperative organizations must be responsible for supplying children's goods and foodstuffs and other materials necessary for their upbringing and education.

"The Law on Nursing and Educating the Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" shall be put in force from June 1, 1976.

Pyongyang Meet Fetes 40th Anniv. of Fatherland Restoration Association

A grand central report meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (May 5, 1936) by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung was held on May 4 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK.

Placed with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Seen in the meeting hall were the slogans "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and a streamer "May the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health."

The meeting was attended by anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, functionaries of Party and power bodies, economic organs, working people's organizations and men of science, education, culture, public health, art and the press and a large number of working people in the city and servicemen of the Korean People's Army.

The platform was taken by Comrade Kim Il, Comrade Kim Dong Gyu Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade O Jin U, Comrade So Chol, Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Comrade Li Yong Mu, Comrade O Baek Ryong, Comrade Chong Jun Gi and Comrade Kang Song San and personages concerned.

Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, delivered a report.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung proclaims the foundation of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (May 5, 1936).

United Front Line

The reporter said:

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung 40 years ago was a precious fruit of the far-sighted plan of the respected and beloved leader to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieve the restoration of the fatherland by rallying closely all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of the Korean people and a brilliant victory of the great leader's original line of the united front.

The great leader, basing himself on a deep penetration into the situation prevailing about the middle of the 1930's in our country, proclaimed to the whole world the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese national united front organization in our country, on May 5, 1936.

The reporter stressed: The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was an anti-Japanese national united front organization of Juche type with the great Juche idea as its guiding idea and a powerful revolutionary political organization that fully ensured the unitary guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung over the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole.

Referring to the significance of the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, he said:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"With the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the anti-Japanese national united front movement developed more organizationally, systematically and rapidly on a nationwide scale in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It became possible firmly to organize and mobilize all the anti-imperialist forces in the struggle to liberate the country."

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was a brilliant victory of the great leader's original line of the united front for achieving the unity of the whole nation under the anti-Japanese banner.

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland greatly contributed to the international anti-fascist popular front movement which was growing to maturity at that time and its expansion and development and had a great revolutionary impact upon the world peoples opposed to fascism and imperialism.

The reporter said that proclaiming the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the great leader made public the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland he personally conceived and worked out and founded the monthly "Samil Wolgan" (March First), the organ of the association.

Ten-Point Programme

The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was a revolutionary programme embodying the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader and most correctly reflecting the interests of the entire Korean people for the national and social emancipation and an original programme indicating all the fighting tasks to be carried out by the Party of the working class at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the reporter emphasized.

He pointed out that under the wise guidance of the great leader the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland played a tremendous role in the struggle of our people for the liberation of the fatherland and the victory of the revolution and performed immortal exploits.

The great exploits of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the experiences gained in its struggle were carried forward in an allround way by our Party after liberation and its Ten-Point Programme was successfully implemented in the northern half of the Republic, the reporter noted.

He recalled that the great leader put forward the most correct united front policies in each stage of the revolutionary development and wisely led the struggle for their implementation, thus steadily strengthening the revolutionary forces in the northern half.

Noting that the political and ideological unity and revolutionary cohesion of the whole Party, the entire people and the whole army based on the great ideological system of Juche have now become unbreakable in our country, he went on:

The indestructible unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people rallied closely as one around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most priceless wherewithal gained by our Party through a protracted revolutionary struggle. Herein lies the decisive guarantee for the victory of our revolution.

The proud successes and brilliant victories won by our Party and people are entirely attributable to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and they represent a great victory of the Juche idea.

Saying that the great idea of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland yielded a fine fruit in the northern half of the Republic, But, it has not been translated into reality throughout the country as yet, the reporter stressed:

For One Korea

If national sovereignty is to be established in south Korea and the programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland is to be realized throughout the country, it is necessary, above all, to reunify the split country.

Noting that the main obstacle lying in the way of the reunification of our country is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea, the reporter said: U.S. imperialism is the very criminal who, occupying south Korea for the last 30 years, has spelt the sufferings of national split to our people and the very one working desperately to perpetuate the split of our country.

Saying that we cannot think of national sovereignty and it is impossible to realize the peaceful reunification of the country so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are left intact, the reporter declared: In order to solve the question of national reunification independently from the stand of Juche it is necessary to force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of south Korea and sweep away the traitors and splittists of south Korea from the "regime."

The reporter quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"In order to reunify the country independently and peacefully, a national united front should be formed for the whole country on the principle of great national unity."

The reporter went on:

At this grave juncture when the nation stands on the crossroads of the reunification of the country or its permanent split all those who love the country and nation and want the reunification of the country should unite under the banner of national reunification transcending the difference of ideas, ideals, systems and religious beliefs.

The struggle for national reunification is not a struggle between the communists and nationalists but a struggle between the patriots and traitors and a struggle between the national independent forces and the imperialist aggression forces. If the communists and nationalists respect and trust each other and find common denominators in stead of differences it is possible to further deepen understanding and bring earlier the cause of national reunification.

When the people in the northern half of the Republic and the people of all strata in south Korea form a national united front for the whole country and turn out as one in the sacred struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification under the banner of national reunification, they can defeat any enemy and surely accomplish the cause of national reunification, stressed the reporter.

Similar report meetings were held in all provincial seats (cities under direct jurisdiction), cities (districts) and county seats. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours.... Ed.)

A hidden camp at Heihsiatzukou, Shihchiutaokou, Changpai county, where President Kim Il Sung once worked.

Ten-Point Programme of Association for Restoration of Fatherland

1. To mobilize the entire Korean nation and realize a broad-based anti-Japanese united front so as to overthrow the barbarous Japanese imperialist rule and establish a genuine people's government in Korea;

2. To defeat Japan and overthrow its puppet state "Manchukuo"; Koreans resident in Manchuria should through a close alliance between the Korean and Chinese people, effect full autonomy for the Korean people residing in Chinese territory;

3. To disarm the Japanese armed forces, gendarmes, police and their agents and organize a revolutionary army truly fighting for the independence of Korea;

4. To confiscate all enterprises, railways, banks, shipping, farms and irrigation systems owned by Japan and Japanese and all property and estates owned by pro-Japanese traitors, to raise funds for the independence movement, and to use part of these funds for the relief of the poor;

5. To cancel all loans made to people by Japan and its agents and abolish all taxes and monopoly systems; to improve the living conditions of the masses and promote the smooth development of national industries, agriculture and commerce;

6. To win the freedom of the press, publication, assembly and association, oppose terrorist rule and the fostering of feudal ideas by the Japanese imperialists, and effect release of all political prisoners;

7. To abolish the caste system which divides the *ryangban* (nobles) and the common people, and other inequalities; to ensure equality based on humanity irrespective of sex, nationality or religion; to improve the social position of women and to respect their personalities;

8. To abolish slave labour and slavish education; to oppose forced military service and military training of young people; to educate people in our national language and to enforce free compulsory education;

9. To necessitate an eight-hour day, improve working conditions and raise wages; to formulate labour laws; to urge state insurance laws for the workers, and to extend state relief to the unemployed;

10. To form a close alliance with nations and states which treat the Koreans as equals and to maintain comradely relations of friendship with states and nations which express goodwill and maintain neutrality toward our national-liberation movement.

Philosophical Basis of Juche Idea (3)

(Continued from No. 788 issue)

Everything-for-Man's-Sake Homocentrism

Homocentrism is one of the most important corollaries of the Juche ideology's philosophical basis, as President Kim Il Sung stated, **"To pay the greatest attention to people in considering everything and make it serve people—this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea."** Everything-for-man's-sake is a distinctive feature of a Juche world view, Juche philosophy.

As already shown, man is the all-powerful being in the world; it is by man and for man that nature and society are remade and science and technology developed. Man rules the world and decides everything.

Twofold meanings thereof are, firstly, to seek for the key to everything in man himself, and to be more specific, in work with man, and, secondly, to have man get the maximum benefits from that process, i.e., to make him the almighty being.

To be brief, it is to attach highest value to man among others and carry out revolution and construction totally for man's wellbeing—to provide man with an independent and creative life.

So, the Juche thought stands horizontally opposed to all the reactionary ideas and ideologies characterized by underestimate of human power and values and by the economy- or technology-first policy. Stress is laid on work with people, on the ideological revolution, which is crucial to the outcome of revolution and construction.

This is the basic spirit of all the lines and policies, long-range or short-range, set forth by President Kim Il Sung for the Korean revolution and the world revolution, underscoring their uniqueness.

Ideological Revolution

The ideological revolution is regarded as the most effective way of turning man into the all-powerful being, since ideology determines all the human activities. The first job to be done in order to embody Juche is remoulding man's ideology.

After all, building socialism and communism is the undertaking to revolutionize all the members of any given society and convert the whole society into a working-class one, ending the class differences.

When the socialist system is set up, the economic and material sources of antiquated ideas are removed for all. But those ideas remain on the human mind in various forms and prove harmful as erosive elements, apparently long after the establishment of the socialist system. They, if left intact, tend to grow serious enough to jeopardize the already-won revolutionary gains, as shown in the historical examples.

Top priority attached to ideological revolution is imperative for the fastest construction of socialism and communism and the highest performance of the socialist system. They are built as a result of the voluntary and creative labor of the masses.

The socialist system becomes most effective only when the working people, freed of all the exploitation and oppression, work hardest for the common goals in concert. Its hallmark is mass heroism and creative initiative displayed by the working people.

It follows that ideological revolution has the critical bearing on the conduct of the struggle for socialism and communism and in particular on the drive to reach the material wealth needed for the purpose. Self-evidently, the question of ideological revolution and revolutionization is to be answered by all means; with this issue outstanding, radically increased production capacity alone cannot lift mankind to the communist standard.

The main assumption here is that ideological revolution is indeed a complex, delicate and hard task. This aspect is underlined by President Kim Il Sung. He said:

"Nature can be rapidly and easily remoulded with the help of machines, but the remoulding of man's consciousness cannot be helped by machines or any outsiders. This question will be solved successfully only through our protracted and tireless efforts. If we start remaking man's ideology after a sufficient amount of material wealth is produced, it will be too late. Even if the work of ideological remoulding starts with the first days of the socialist revolution, it may lag behind the transformation of material life in the long run."

Any change in the surrounding material world does not necessarily bring about a simultaneous and corresponding change in the human mind. Inevitably the former changes faster than the latter. The outdated ideas and habits survive the transformation sweeping the material circumstances of social life and stand in the way of human efforts for an independent and creative life, posing a complex problem for ideological reforms.

Only the ideological revolution ends such time difference and serves as a driving force behind the successful acceleration of revolution and construction.

Cultural Revolution

Work with people demands education which is also an important means of making them the most powerful being. So, education comprises a crucial significance as the start of work with man.

Education can be described as an attempt to make of people social beings equipped with a proper knowledge, a strong physique and a sound morality who can take part in revolution and construction as heroes. The objective of socialism and communism is to enable all the people to lead an affluent life; this requires a high degree of enlightenment and voluntariness on the part of the masses of people, the quality that can be fostered only by education.

Part of the cultural revolution, education serves to sustain the ideological revolution. Without education and other programs of the cultural revolution, it is quite impossible to carry the ideological revolution to success which presupposes the highest cultural standards.

In the DPRK education assumes foremost importance and receives all the necessary funds and personnel from the state as the Juche idea is an idea for action. Unlike the capitalist society, the DPRK provides all its citizens with an equal opportunity to learning in the literal sense of the term. It now enjoys the highest enrolment rate in the world.

The ultimate target of the cultural revolution is to intellectualize all the members of the society: they all become revolutionaries with college education. Then the society may be said to have become a communist society in the terms of culture.

Technical Revolution

Everything-for-man's-sake homocentrism calls for a new approach to the technical revolution. President Kim Il Sung said:

"We proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution as our goal to emancipate the people from arduous labour instead of just referring in general terms to the development of heavy industry or light industry. This clearly testifies to our Party's consistent standpoint that economic construction or technical revolution should not be designed for its own sake but should serve the means to provide the people with a fruitful life as the masters of the state and society."

The technical revolution, which in the capitalist society is an effective instrument in depriving the working masses of surplus labor value, is granted an entirely different political character—a revolutionary task detailed by the Juche thought.

The afore-said three tasks of the technical revolution purports to remove difference between hard and light labor, the difference between agricultural and industrial labor and free the women from the laborious household chores.

Labor is the essential daily task for people. All the material wealth is a fruit of labor. Without labor it is neither possible to sustain their social life nor develop the society.

Liberation from laborious labor is indispensable for a worthwhile life as masters of the state and society, an independent and creative life.

The philosophical basis of the Juche ideology is that man rules everything and decides all the things as the most powerful and valuable being in the world. Therefore, everything-for-man's-sake homocentrism must govern all the undertakings. This is the conclusion drawn.

(Concluded)

News in Brief

Apr. 18

Li In Chun, Ambassador, and staffers, of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Havana went to the Cuba-Korea friendship farm in the suburbs of Havana and helped the farmers with the sugar cane harvesting.

Apr. 23

Chin Chung Guk, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Confederation of Switzerland, presented credentials to Rudolf Gnagi, Swiss President.

Apr. 27

The first friendship visiting group of China headed by Yang Kuang-li, Secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

A delegation of the Swiss Progressive Organisations headed by Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organisations, Member of the Solothurn State Council and Chairman of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association headed by O Mun Han, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Association, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union and a trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Taek Ryong, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the May Day celebrations in Portugal.

A Korea-visiting group of workers of Miyagi Prefecture for Japan-Korea friendship headed by Takahashi Osamu, Chairman of the Miyagi Prefectural Council of Trade Unions, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Kang Ryang Uk, vice-President of the DPRK, met and had a friendly talk with Ambassador of the Republic of Zaire to the DPRK Kimasi Matwiku Basaula who paid him a farewell visit prior to going home at the recall of his country.

Apr. 28

The Central Committee of the WPK arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang, in honour of the delegation of Swiss Progressive Organisations on a visit to the DPRK.

A delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Hong Sop, vice-Minister of Public Health, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 29th General Meeting of the World Health Organisation in Geneva.

Apr. 29

The Fourth All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society was held in Moscow.

Apr. 30

A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance, left Pyongyang by air to attend the Fourth Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

A Song and Dance Ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army arrived in Pyongyang by train at the invitation of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

May 2

A soiree of working class and working people in Pyongyang celebrating May Day, was held at the Kim Il Sung Square on the evening.

May 3

A meeting of women in Pyongyang was held at the People's Palace of Culture for supporting "The Law on Nursing and Educating the Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" adopted at the Sixth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

May 4

Rakotofiriga Crescent Solohery, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Malagasy to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK headed by Kim Hung Won, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWY, left Pyongyang by air to attend the 9th Congress of the Hungarian Union of Young Communists.

Comrade Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, received John Gittings, correspondent for the British paper "Guardian" and fellow of the Transnational Institute of Amsterdam, and had a friendly talk with him.

May 5

The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a film show at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party.

(KCNA)

North—Paradise for Children, South—Hell for Children

Northern Half

Best Things for Children

The world revolutionary people, calling the children of our country "the happiest generation in the world" and our country "the happiest cradle of the rising generation" and "the kingdom of children," infinitely respect and revere the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who shows unbounded, warm love for the children.

A peace champion of Australia said:

"Today there is neither king nor queen in Korea.

"But there are now many 'kings' in the northern half of the Republic.

"Children, the entire children are 'kings' of this country.

"Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people and great, peerless patriot, wisely taught that every effort should be made for the sake of the rising generation of the country.

"He said that the children are 'kings' in Korea and nothing should be spared for them.

"His words and his great plan have been translated into practice and foreigners who visit Korea can clearly see what the result is."

Foreign friends speak with a deep emotion of the unbounded happiness of the children growing up in the bosom of the respected and beloved, fatherly leader to succeed to the revolution.

"'Kings', a pride of the Republic, have left a deep impression on me.

"The children of Korea are growing up stoutly as a reserve force of the revolution. Korea is indeed 'the kingdom of children'" (a Japanese personage who visited our country as a member of a delegation of men of culture of Japan).

"Children of Korea growing up in the bosom of President Kim Il Sung, you are truly happy. You have nothing more to desire in the world. You may not know that in this world there are schoolage children who are rummaging in the refuse heaps or working as shoeblacks in the bloom of their childhood, because you are living in a society where learning is compulsory on all the children, you are living in a society where the word tuition-fee has long disappeared, because you are living in a society where school uniforms and school things are supplied and college and university students are studying, receiving even stipends from the state" (a Sierra Leonean woman activist.)

Indeed, our rising generation is growing up in happiness, deprived of nothing in the world.

Foreign friends who saw for themselves the happy life of children in our country, spoke with an irrepressible emotion about the deep love of the most tender-hearted fatherly leader.

"All the happiness and joy of the children and students of Korea come from the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, his paternal love as deep as an ocean and his infinitely warm bosom" (the director of the Education College of Rangoon, Burma.)

"I sincerely wish with reverence good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who has made the children of Korea 'kings' of the country and Korea 'the best country of learning' in the world" (the General Secretary of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association.)

Happy children entering school under the universal compulsory 11-year education system

Free Nursing and Universal Compulsory 11-Year Education System

The DPRK started to introduce the new compulsory education in September 1972 through a stage of nation-wide experiment. Six-year olds receiving the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education accounted for 20 per cent of the school-age children in 1972, 60 per cent in 1973 and 91 per cent in 1974, and 100 per cent of the five-year old children throughout the country came to undergo the compulsory one-year preschool training in 1974.

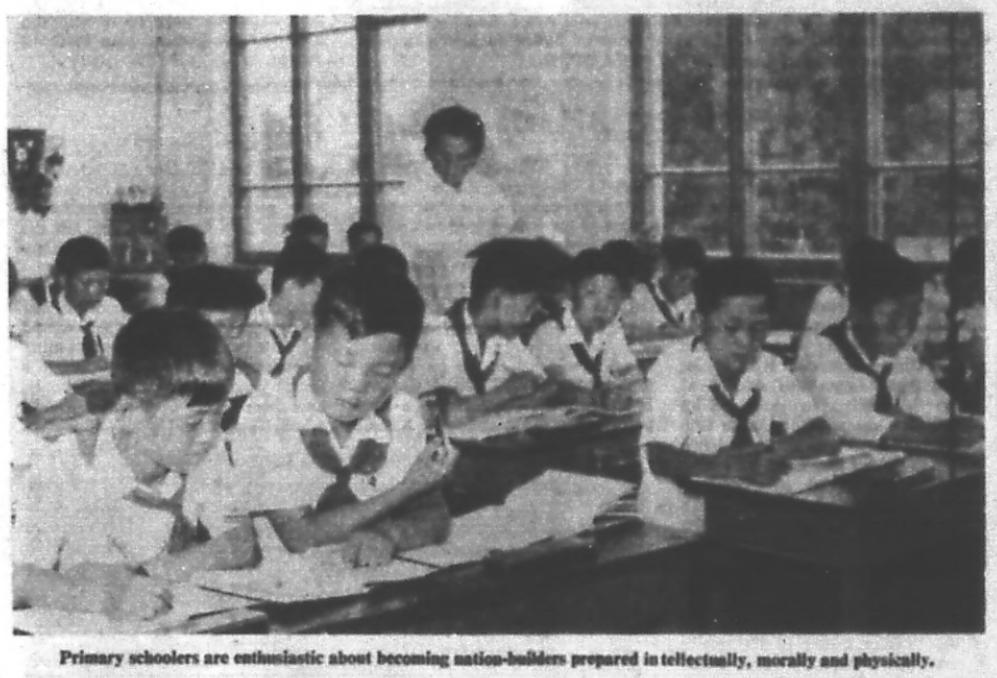
The new system of compulsory education is a grateful educational system under which all the children receive compulsory education from the time of their kindergarten training till they grow up to be social beings capable of conducting an independent activity in society, and this is to meet the requirements of the Juche idea in which man's independence is treasured to the fullest extent and man is treated as the most precious in the world.

In the DPRK entirely free education has been conducted long since. Today over 5.6 million students or one-third of the whole population are receiving the universal compulsory eleven-year education. Those who learn and grow up entirely at state expenses, the children of nurseries and kindergartens put together, make up a half of the population. The younger generation study without paying a penny. They are supplied with good school things and textbooks by the state and are issued uniforms at the turn of seasons. The students of institution of higher learning and higher specialized schools are granted scholarships.

Under this new system the compulsory education given to all the rising generation is exactly the same in content, whether it is conducted in town or country. It is diametrically different from the discriminate educational system in capitalist countries under which secondary education is divided into several categories so that general education is given exclusively to the children of a handful of the privileged classes while one-sided "professional education" is imposed upon those of the working people from their childhood.

By the benefit of the new system of compulsory education all the rising generation are allowed to receive perfect secondary general education and the basic technological education all alike to become able workers.

In south Korea which has been reduced to a complete colony of U.S. imperialism, covering the course from primary school to university costs a student 5.226 million won or as much as the wages to be earned by an ordinary worker for 14 years. Small wonder more than three million schoolable children are roaming about the streets with empty cans in their hands.



Primary schoolers are enthusiastic about becoming nation-builders prepared intellectually, morally and physically.

Victory of Juche-Based Programme On Nursing and Educating Children

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on May 4 carries an editorial in connection with the adoption of "The Law on Nursing and Educating the Children of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" conceived and worked out in person by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

The editorial headlined "Shining Victory of Juche-Based Programme on Nursing and Educating the Children Put Forward by the Great Leader" says:

At the session the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave programmatic teachings which serve as a guiding compass in further consolidating and developing the most advanced system of child nursing and education established in our country.

The teachings of the great leader are an inspiring banner leading our people to a bright future, the editorial stresses.

The adoption of the law on nursing and educating children, the first one of its kind, in our country and its announcement at home and abroad are a significant event which consolidated by law the brilliant victory of the Juche-based programme of child nursing and education put forward by the great leader, the editorial notes, and goes on:

The great leader's Juche-based programme of child nursing and education for bringing up children at state and public expense is a great programme which pointed to the way to the most successful solution of an important question which the Party and the state of the working class in power must solve without fail in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

After the establishment of the socialist system the working class Party should occupy the ideological and material fortresses by continuously and dynamically carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, for the building of socialism and the final accomplishment of its revolutionary cause. One of the most important tasks for this is to remould the ideological consciousness of people, the master of the revolution and construction, and revolutionize and working-classize them.

To bring up children at state and public expense is of weighty importance in the remoulding of the ideological consciousness of the people and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

The correct solution of the question of nursing and educating children at state and public expense makes it possible to rear the children into revolutionaries of Juche type by getting them accustomed to the organizational and collective life from their early age and educating them in the Juche idea of our Party, the revolutionary ideology of the working class, and successfully carry out the cause of the revolutionization and working-classization of all the members of society.

The upbringing of children at state and public expense is an important guarantee for finally solving the question of women's emancipation by making the women who account for a half of the population take an active part in the socio-political life and socialist construction and accelerating their revolutionization and working-classization.

The Juche-based programme of child nursing and education for bringing up all the children at state and public expense, which is the most advanced and popular policy, has been carried into practice in an overall way in our country thanks to the wise leadership and warm care of the great leader, the editorial says, and continues:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In our country today, 3,500,000 children are reared at nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense. Engels said that it was one of the important communist policies to rear at state establishments at state expense all the children who left the side of their mothers. In fact, we can say that we are realizing communism in this respect."

There are in our country over 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens where 3.5 million preschoolage children are growing up stoutly under the warm care and infinite blessing of the country. This amazing fact is one more great miracle in the era of the Workers' Party and a proud reality demonstrating the shining victory of the Juche-based programme of child nursing and education.

Our country's system of nursing and education is displaying a great vitality in actual life for its incomparable superiority.

Under the excellent system of nursing and education the children of our country are growing up stoutly and cultivating fine traits on the revolutionary and working class foundation. Given one year compulsory preschool education, they are preparing themselves reliably to be future revolutionaries of Juche type equipped with knowledge, a good moral character and good health.

Thanks to the superior system of child nursing and education the women of our country have been freed from the burdens of bringing up children and are taking part in the socialist construction with no worries, giving full play to their creative zeal and talents.

The shining victory won by our people in the work of child nursing and education, which the world people envy, is attributable entirely to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his paternal love and solicitude, the editorial stresses, and continues:

Early in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the fatherly leader established the brilliant revolutionary tradition of child nursing and education and put forward an original policy of child nursing and education and wisely guided the struggle for its implementation in each stage of the revolutionary development.

In conclusion, the editorial refers to the tasks to give fuller play to the superiority of our country's system of nursing and education.

(KCNA)

Kindergartens receive compulsory one-year preschool education.

Southern Half

Forsaken and Sold Abroad

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Now the south Korean people and children are going in rags and hunger under the two-fold, three-fold exploitation and oppression and large numbers of children are wandering about streets denied the opportunity of learning."

The new-born triplets were found abandoned at the doorstep of a house in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, some time ago. The sight was too miserable to see.

In Seoul alone, the number of abandoned children reportedly exceeds 3,000 by far in a year. How many will the number of deserted children throughout south Korea be?

It is reported that now in south Korea over 3 million children are wandering about streets on empty stomachs in search of food. Among them there are more than one million preschoolage children who are begging from door to door with empty cans in their hands.

Poor five brothers and sisters fell to the ground, being exhausted while crying for their father and mother whom they buried by the riverside in Hyonnae *ri*, Okgye *myon*, Myongju county, south Korean Kangwon Province, after the parents died of illness.

With a board bearing the words "It is too difficult for me to support my younger brothers shivering in cold and crying for food. Save our brothers ...," a poor little girl bitterly cried on the roadside, taking by the hand her three brothers who can hardly walk. Countless are such stories about the miserable life of south Korean children.

A large number of innocent children are killed in cold blood under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The mortality rate of babies is 15-27 for every 1,000 in the capitalist countries. But in south Korea it stands at over 50.

Besides, over 10,000 children are killed or crippled on an average every year due to the atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops. Many of them are deliberately run over by U.S. military trucks.

Little wonder, even south Korean publications wrote, deploring the miserable position of the south Korean children:

"These many children are not those who must die in such a way. They are new buds who were killed because they were born in a society where the children are not valued."

South Korean publications cursed the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, who have brought such misfortunes and sufferings to the children.

The tragic lot of being sold to foreign lands is forced upon many south Korean children by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Pak Jung Hi traitors are modern slave traders who put into shade even the Mediaeval slave traders. Not content with trading off fellow countrymen, the traitors are selling every year more than 6,000 children, most of them less than one year old, to foreign countries under the spurious name of "adopted child" through the U.S. "Holt Adoption Co.", a child traffic company, earning 1,200-12,000 dollars for every child.

An American woman who 'adopted' a south Korean girl threw her into the kitchen and trampled her down to death merely because the child did not obey her and an American dumb family made a cripple of a four year old south Korean child whom it took as an "adopted daughter" to give "dumb education."

Denied Chances to Study

In the new school year that began in March a large number of students of schools at all levels in south Korea gave up learning unable to bear the heavy burden of school impositions and expenses. In Seoul alone, well over 15,000 children who graduated from primary schools this year were denied admission to schools of higher grade.

Regarding the south Korean schools as objects of extortion, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique lifted the foundation fees at the primary schools 20 per cent and impositions at the middle schools 20 to 35 per cent in the new school year.

Due to this robbery by the puppet clique and privileged circles through schools, a south Korean primary school pupil needs 122,000 won annually to pay school impositions, miscellaneous fees and so forth and buy school things, and more than 732,000 won for its six year course, and a staggering 212,000 won or more annually in case of the middle school.

This is so heavy a burden that even those who have their own houses can hardly bear, to say nothing of the poor working people who eke out a scanty living day after day.

Such being the situation, all tragedies are reported in an unbroken chain from among the south Korean students and children today.

The heart- rending story of Li Son Hui and Li Go Hwan, sister and brother living in Kojin *myon*, Kosong county, south Korean Kangwon Province, who pitifully call for help when they, yet mere children of fragile health, can no longer get the money for the medicine of their bed-ridden father or pay the increased registration fees, after attending a school for three years with what they could earn by distributing newspapers, the tragedy of a boy named Kang Su Won in Kwangchon-*up*, Hungsong county, South Chungchong Province, who collapsed in the classroom during a lesson due to serious malnutrition after regularly selling the blood of his weak body to pay the school fees... endless are the painful stories of children in the south that tear your hearts and minds asunder.

On this situation, Kim In Dong, a schoolmaster in Seoul, said in his note:

"The realities of the north and the south on the same land present such a glaring contrast in education, too. How can I follow the 'anti-communist education policy' of the authorities when things are like this? Following it means going against my own conscience as a teacher.

Wherever I may go, I'll be a teacher who acts as the conscience dictates and fights for justice, teaching everything that I've realised."

This resolution is not confined to an educationist in Seoul. The south Korean people, students and children are rising up vigorously in the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle to build a truly new society where everyone studies to his or her heart's satisfaction, not paying a penny.

These hair-raising outrages show that south Korean children are living in misery and dying a tragic death not only in the southern half but even in the foreign lands.

All these misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean children are a product of the reactionary social system of south Korea where human lives are trampled down under the misrule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and money and power are everything and the few privileged are fattening, bleeding the people white.

The south Korean children will be saved from the present misfortunes and sufferings and will enjoy happiness like the children in the northern half when Korea is reunified and the whole nation attends the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung in the plaza of reunification.

A poor boy has to sell newspapers to help feed his family.

A poor child of south Korea is forsaken and experiences grief and sorrow in so early age, undergoing unbearable insult and maltreatment.

South Korean children have no opportunities of learning.

Calls for Withdrawal of US Troops from S. Korea

Ford's S. Korean Policy Countered

"I think Park is much too anachronistic and has very little concern about human freedoms and human rights. Our commitment is not to Park. Our long-standing commitment has been to the people of south Korea. I think that to reduce our land forces in south Korea gradually over a period of years would be an appropriate action to take."

Jimmy Carter, U.S. Democratic presidential candidate, had this statement challenging the Ford-led Republican administration's south Korean policy, in his interview with a Newsweek reporter, according to its May 10 issue.

During his months of campaigning, Carter also disclosed that he would like to withdraw most of the U.S. ground forces from south Korea over the next four or five years.

After the U.S. sustained a shameful defeat and was kicked out of Indochina, Washington is trying to realise its aggressive design on the whole of Korea and Asia by keeping south Korea as their last stronghold to stave off its final ruin in Asia and launching a new war in Korea.

Coinciding with the presidential election campaigns, strong demands for U.S. troops' pullout of south Korea are increasingly voiced by members of the Senate and the House:119 Congressmen including Senator Kennedy demanded on March 2 in their letter addressed to President Ford that his administration reexamine the U.S. support to south Korea; Senator McGovern and Rep. Fraser questioned the continued U.S. aid to the repressive Pak Jung Hi regime of south Korea at the Senate foreign relations subcommittee hearing held on April 9; and Senator Culver, member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, suggested a gradual cutback of U.S. forces in south Korea and withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons from there at a symposium held in New York on May 2.

As Carter's statement came out amid such increasing demands, it placed Ford in confusion,

Alarmed at the sharp attack on his foreign doctrine by the Democratic front runner, Ford said, desperately countering his statement, "We are going to keep south Korea strong, because it is part of our overall Pacific strategy."

Thus, defying the legislature's strong opposition to his anachronistic south Korean policy, the president revealed the White House will still keep a hold on south Korea as "forward defense zone" for the U.S.

Ford let loose such an outcry despite the fact that it is an irresistible demand of the times for the U.S. troops to quit south Korea for the preservation of peace in Korea and the rest of Asia and the promotion of her independent and peaceful reunification and the resolution reflecting this demand was adopted at the United Nations.

This is a last-ditch effort of the Ford administration finding itself in a blind alley, hit hard within and without.

Uneasy Pak

The Pak Jung Hi clique as well as their master Ford are thrown by the rising legal anti-Pak voices into an irretrievable fear that they would be forsaken sooner or later by Washington like Nguyen Van Thieu and Lon Nol.

Among other things, the south Korean puppet clique raise din about the speech of U.S. Congressman Fraser condemning the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist barbarous suppression of the people and demanding the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea.

The Pak clique are claiming that the U.S. troops must stay on in south Korea as "south Korea and the United States are one community sharing the same destiny."

Why are the puppets bursting into a fit of frenzy, stricken with fear?

Needless to say, it is designed to prevent any more demand within the U.S. Congress for the withdrawal of U.S. troops. It is a foolish attempt to save themselves from isolation within and without, by sealing up world public opinion which will return sympathetic echo to Fraser's speech.

Today the withdrawal of U.S. troops has become demand of the times and those calling for this are increasing in number even among the U.S. ruling circles. Yet, the Pak Jung Hi clique are working hard to call a halt to this trend by hook or by crook and prolong their remaining days by clinging to the coattails of the aggressors.

Chiming in with the Pak puppet clique with regard to the speech of Fraser, the tribe of the Japan ruling Liberal-Democratic Party croaked that they "resolutely oppose" the "withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea".

This pursues a sinister aim to curry favour with the United States and get the protection of its nuclear umbrella, step up their reinvasion of south Korea by strengthening the tieup with the south Korean puppets, partake in the new war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and thereby realize their expansionist ambition.

The aggressors who try to conquer other nation cannot go unpunished and the puppets clinging to outside forces cannot be in peace. This is proved by the shameful defeat of the U.S. imperialists in Indochina and the end of the Lon Nol and Thieu cliques. The lot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in south Korea will not be otherwise.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their reckless war manoeuvres and withdraw from south Korea without delay taking along all their armed forces of aggression and lethal weapons, as demanded unanimously by the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people, and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must step down from "power."

The Japanese reactionaries had better act with discretion, clearly mindful that they will get nothing good from their partaking in the war manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Increasing Threat from South

PYONGYANG, May 3 (KCNA) —The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors are getting ever more frantic these days with a malicious propaganda to cover up their new war provocation manoeuvres.

It is universally known that the talk about the "threat of southward invasion from the north" is a sheer lie.

It is crystal clear from where the danger of war comes to disturb peace in Korea and who threatens whom.

As was already reported, the U.S. imperialists staged the "south Korea-U.S. joint air raid and nosedive operation" in the central sector of the front on March 5 with the mobilisation of the formations of latest type "F-111" fighter-bombers and other aircraft brought into south Korea from the U.S. mainland late February and conducted a bombing exercise for "scorching" "ground targets." In the wake of this, they staged a "south Korea-U.S. joint naval amphibious mobile exercise" in the sea south of the east coast of Korea and a large-scale "landing operation exercise," the biggest war exercise in scale, from March 25 with the mobilisation of pirate ships including the offensive aircraft carrier "Midway" based in Yokosuka of Japan and more than 1,400 troops of the U.S. third Marine division stationed in Okinawa. And from the end of March they are conducting a target practice almost every day in the Pohang area of North Kyongsang Province by bringing into south Korea the artillery battalion of the U.S. third Marine division equipped with howitzers and mortars. This exercise will reportedly continue till May 3.

While staging war exercises with greater frenzy, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are ever more frequently committing provocations against the northern half of the Republic in the area along the Military Demarcation Line in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

They had perpetrated more than 8,100 cases of various criminal provocations against the northern half of the Republic by the end of March this year.

Such war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists are based on such extremely provocative "war plans" as the "nine-day operational plan" "seven-day operational plan" and "five-day war" which are publicly advertised by them these days. This goes to prove more clearly how grave the situation has become.

The U.S. imperialists, kicked out of Indochina, have made all desperate efforts to take hold on south Korea with their "strength" to the end and realize their aggressive design with south Korea as a stronghold, directing the spearhead of aggression to Northeast Asia, Korea in particular, while putting up the so-called "new Asia strategy" "after Indochina" in an attempt to save themselves from the imminent doom in the whole areas of Asia.

Everybody knows that they openly declared south Korea their "forward defence zone," reinforced the armed forces of aggression and reshaped the operational command system for the provocation of a new war, twaddling about the "observance of the commitments" and "continued assistance" to the puppets, and brought in nuclear weapons, guided missiles, supersonic fighter-bombers, destroyers, tanks, guns and other sophisticated weapons and combat equipment in large quantities to deploy them in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and keep them on a "round-the-clock war footing" against us.

The U.S. imperialists are tightening the compact and tieup with the Japanese reactionaries to carry into reality the new aggressive plan against the Korean people and reinforcing equipment in Okinawa and other their aggression forces and combat military bases in Japan with great rapidity.

Air force units of the U.S. imperialists moved to the Yokota and Yokosuka bases from other military bases in September last year. According to the Japanese press, this was part of the "reorganization of the U.S. troops' Asian strategic posture directed against the Korean Peninsula" after Vietnam and "preparation for actual fighting of the U.S. troops to deploy instantly in Yokota on the straight line from Korea in case military action including a nuclear attack occurs in the Korean Peninsula".

All the goings-on eloquently prove that what actually exists in Korea today is not the "threat of southward invasion" but the threat of northward aggression.

Peace is preserved in our country entirely thanks to our patient restraint.

We have declared more than once that we have no intention to invade the south. Our armed forces are, to all intents and purposes, defensive armed forces for safeguarding our fatherland and the ruins of the revolution from the encroachement of the imperialists and reactionaries.

"AC-130s" to Be Brought Into S. Korea

A spokesman of the U.S. Defence Department disclosed recently a plan to "directly send and deploy" in south Korea "AC-130" new-type transport planes for attacking purpose from the mainland of the United States.

This is designed to strengthen the "air support system" for carrying out an emergency airlifting of their combat units and operational equipment to battlefields from the U.S. mainland and other parts of Asia immediately after they ignite a new war of aggression in Korea.

The United States' scheme to introduce "AC-130" latest type offensive transport planes into south Korea is an outcome of its criminal plot to achieve the aggressive tenet of the "new Pacific doctrine" using south Korea as a military strategic strongpoint.

It is said that the U.S. will introduce these planes into south Korea in fiscal 1977 beginning October 1 this year.

The U.S. imperialists brought formations of "F-111" new-type fighter-bombers into south Korea in the latter half of February, and now they scheme to deploy even new type transport planes for attacking purpose. This is one more concrete instance showing how feverishly they are running about to make haste with the new war provocation plan in south Korea.

South Korean women are dragged into "reserve forces" in a preparation for a new war against the northern half of the DPRK.

Students Get Death Rap

The Pak Jung Hi clique staged a trial on April 30 at the puppet Seoul district criminal court and imposed capital punishment and other heavy penalties upon Korean students from Japan and south Korean progressive students on charges of involvement in a so-called "campus spyring case," according to a report from Seoul.

At the morning hearing, the fascist clique sentenced Kim O Ja, a coed from Japan who studied at Pusan University, to death; Kim Jong Tae, a student from Japan who studied at Seoul University, and two others to prison terms up to 10 years and "suspension of qualification" for the same period and four south Korean progressive students to prison terms up to 3 years and 6 months on charges of "conspiracy."

At the afternoon hearing the homicidal gang imposed death sentence upon Paek Ok Gwang, information staff of the "Osaka centre of the south Korean youth council" and penal servitude up to ten years and "suspension of qualification" for the same terms upon Choe Yon Suk, a coed from Japan who studied at Seoul University, and four others.

At a trial staged at the puppet Seoul district criminal court on May 1, the Pak clique demanded death sentence for Kim Chol Hyon, a student from Japan who studied at Seoul Theological College, on charges of involvement in the above "case" and prison terms ranging from 7 years to life-long servitude for Kim Myong Su, a coed of the postgraduate course of the college, and two others.

Fabricating the "spyring case" in November last year, the Pak clique arrested 21 students on groundless charges of "spying" and alleged that they had attempted a "rebellion."

Earlier on April 27, the fascist clique confirmed at the puppet supreme court capital punishment and heavy penalties passed upon a compatriot from Japan and south Korean students and intellectuals who had fought against fascism and for democracy and national reunification.

Applying a fascist draconic law the bandits inflicted death upon "Mindanlining compatriot Kim Dal Nam who had studied at Konguk University in Seoul after crossing to south Korea from Nagano Prefecture, Japan, and prison terms up to 10 years and other penalties upon Kim Jae Myong, a fourth year student of the university, and three others including a middle school teacher and a radio reporter.

Photo shows Japanese-born coed Kim O Ja escorted by policemen to a detention house from the Seoul district "court" after she was sentenced to death.

House Hearing on "KCIA Activities in US"

By Kim Woon Ha (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Another instance. Since two years ago, Korea Town Development Company has held an annual Korean festival. The New Korea has sponsored the "Little Princess and Prince Contest" for this Korean festival during the past two years. The KCIA pressured the Korean Festival Executive Committee to discontinue the sponsorship of the contest by The New Korea; and they pressured Korean residents not to join the various activities of The New Korea. They wanted to minimize the influence of The New Korea's activities.

The KCIA began to distribute very vicious slander and false propaganda about my newspaper throughout the Korean community. In August, 1975, I can't recall the exact date, Korean National Assembly man Kee Chun Kang who was formerly chief commander of the Korean Marine Corps, visited me and said he was meeting me on behalf of the director of the KCIA, Mr. Shin Jik-Soo and Minister of Culture and Information Lee Won-Kyung. At that time he offered me a deal: If I stopped criticizing the Korean government, the Korean government could give me a special fund through direct and indirect channels. The amount would be considerable. He said this was the final offer. "If you reject this," he said, "you will face retaliation." I flatly rejected his offer. Right after his return to Korea, the Los Angeles KCIA sent one guy to me who has a close connection with the KCIA and is known as an underground KCIA agent. That guy invited me to lunch at Kyung Hae Rhy, a Korean restaurant. At that time he said he brought the final notice from the KCIA which he said came from Seoul headquarters and was confirmed by the Los Angeles KCIA. He asked me to choose from among three alternatives: One was to stop criticizing the Korean government and receive a newspaper fund or a government position if I wanted it. The second was to sell the newspaper or close it down. The third was to face retaliation. I asked him what kind of retaliation there would be. He said they would begin to isolate me from the Korean community as a first step. I rejected all three alternatives. Immediately after this, KCIA agents including Young Park, Korean Consul General, distributed vicious slander to discredit me by calling me a communist. Among Koreans, being called a communist means very serious damage. The KCIA told Korean organizations, institutions and readers that to continue to have a close relationship with The New Korea would discredit them as communists. With this kind of slander and false stories they brought me great damage and discredited my newspaper. They created a fearful atmosphere around me. Many friends of mine and supporters began to worry about their relationship with me. Two of my staff resigned. I put want ads in my paper to recruit reporters and an ad manager. I carried this ad for one month. There were no applicants because of the fearful atmosphere created by the KCIA. Now, I am publishing my newspaper with the aid of my wife. I have spent several nights without sleeping at all.

Besides my own case, I would like to speak of the plight of another newspaper. Since the criminal code which prohibits criticizing Korean institutes and government to foreigners was promulgated with the issuance of Presidential Emergency Decree 9, the KCIA has given warning to publishers, editors, and reporters. If they reported any anti-government news openly, and if publishers, editors, and reporters received more warnings than permitted, they would be punished. A new KCIA agent in charge of the press came to Los Angeles. He had been a correspondent in Japan for the Korean Broadcasting Company and became a KCIA agent. He has control of all pro-government news media. Many of my Korean friends who are reporters in Los Angeles told me about this man and KCIA control of the press, but they did not want to speak out publicly as eyewitnesses for fear of retaliation from the KCIA. This is a matter of great importance which I hope to impress upon you.

The KCIA is following tactics to control the Korean community by intimidating all kinds of organizations. Those under the influence of the KCIA and the underground KCIA are organizing all kinds of groups to control anti-Park Chung-hee people so that they cannot join in the Korean community. In this way, the community is controlled. The KCIA is also trying to manipulate organizations which have already been formed and to bring these organizations under their influence. For example, Mr. Young Park, the Los Angeles Consul General pressured the Korean League of Southern California to come under his influence. In pressuring this organization, he became a permanent member of the Board of Trustees for the Korean Center which was purchased by the Korean League of Southern California. The Korean League of Southern California raised funds from Korean residents in the area so that it could purchase the Korean Center. The Korean governemnt donated $150,000 which was half the amount needed for the Korean Center. Because of this government donation, Young Park insisted that he must be elected a member of the Board of Trustees. Many Korean residents want to be free politically, physically, and mentally from the Park Chung-hee government, so many Korean residents opposed the Consul General's bid to become a member of the Board of Trustees. Because he was involved in the purchase of the Korean Center, it was inevitable that the Korean Center would be under the influence of the Consul General. Therefore, the Korean Center will not be for all Korean residents of Southern California. Many think it belongs only to the pro-Park regime residents. In connection with the dispute over this Korean Center, a local Korean businessman who donated $20,000 filed a law suit but he dropped his suit because of pressure from the Consul General. With the Consul General honored as a member of the Board of Trustees, I worry that the Korean Center which should receive the love of all Korean residents of Southern California will remain under the influence of a brutal, dictatorial and foreign regime. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to submit newspaper articles from my paper which dealt with this Korean Center issue.

Furthermore, the Korean CIA is trying to intrude into American society and trying to manipulate members of that society. For example, the so-called "Friends of U.S. Senator Tunney" planned to hold a fund-raising dinner party for U.S. Senator John V. Tunney last September 12 at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. Two people who were invited to this fund raising party came to me and revealed that the KCIA was trying to raise money to give to Senator Tunney and thus encourage him to be pro-Park. One plate at that dinner party cost $100. They asked Korean local businessmen to join in at that party. If some businessmen didn't have enough money to attend, the KCIA promised to give it to them. Those relating this showed me the invitation card which they received on which the name of Young Park, the Consul General, appeared as a distinguished guest. We confirmed this story through some businessmen, and we informed Senator Tunney's Los Angeles and Washington, D.C. offices about this. Senator Tunney's office in Washington sent word to a good acquaintance of mine: Senator Tunney would not attend that fund raising dinner party. The party did not take place. Immediately after this news was published in my newspaper and the Oriental Daily News, the man who made the reservations for the party room went to the hotel and removed his signature as securer of the room.

The KCIA invited influential American journalists of the Los Angeles area to Korea. Of course, the KCIA gave them free round trip tickets and offered to wine and dine them. They tried to gain the sympathies of journalists in the Southern California area which is home of the largest Korean American community in America. They are continuing to invite influential American figures of this area to Korea.

Mr. Chairman, when I received retaliation from the KCIA, I felt very angry but I could not speak out and expose this kind of story because I was afraid of brutal retaliation. The KCIA's brutality is very well known. When somebody becomes their target, he can lose his life, so I could not speak out.

The Korean CIA kidnapped about 30 Koreans from West Germany and England in 1967. I am well aware of these cases because I traveled in these very countries immediately after these kidnappings. They also kidnapped Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo, Japan in August, 1973, and put him in jail on the 11th of this month.

They killed by torture Prof. Chung-il Choi who was educated at Harvard University Law School and who was a professor at Seoul National University. They also executed eight innocent men charging them with being communist accomplices in a plot to overthrow the government.

The Korean CIA sent their aides to me several times and intimidated me. Actually, Korean Air Lines which lands and takes off in Los Angeles on trips between Seoul and Los Angeles carries one or two KCIA agents on every flight. These agents' presence on the planes is a threat to Korean-Americans who fear being kidnapped.

The KCIA also can retaliate against me through my parents and children in Korea, so I could not say anything at first, but I can not endure any longer. I have reached a limit that I can not accept. I know from my own personal experience that many Korean immigrants can not speak out to relate their own stories because of fear of retaliation from the KCIA.

It is necessary that some courageous people appear in the Korean communities of the United States and that the KCIA's brutal activities be exposed and their agents be expelled from this country.

I prayed and asked for courage from God, then decided to expose KCIA activities and to fight their illicit acts. I decided to do my best to realize freedom and security for the Korean community in this country. Mr. Chairman, I should like to submit newspaper articles of mine which dealt with exposure of KCIA activities.

Mr. Chairman, I have a deep appreciation for your committee because of your accomplishments in the field of human rights. Your committee can accomplish great things through this series of hearings.

Mr. Chairman, my grandfather was interpreter for the first Korean residents who came to Hawaii in 1903. Since then, for 73 years he has lived in this country and I am taking care of him now. My uncle is a U.S. citizen and a professor of theology at the University of Oregon. My younger brother is a U.S. citizen and architect. My younger sister is also a U.S. citizen and her husband works for the Department of Transportation here in Washington. I am a lawful permanent resident of the U.S. Today, many Korean-Americans including me are suffering from oppression by officials of another government in this country. I come here on behalf of weak, pitiful, fearful, and good Korean-American citizens in this country. Mr. Chairman, to uphold the ideals and spirit of freedom and human rights in the Constitution and to maintain a free democratic, peaceful, and safe country, I respectfully demand that the U.S. government and citizens take the necessary steps to end all kinds of illicit activities on the part of the Korean government agents, and I'd like to demand the expulsion of those who are in charge of this kind of illicit activity.

Mr. Chairman, I truly appreciate your giving me this opportunity to speak before you. (Concluded)

"Anti-Communist Meet" in Seoul

The human scum of south Korea, Taiwan and other regions who are barely subsisting on the bread crumbs thrown out by the U.S. imperialists, their master, opened on May 1 the so-called ninth "Conference of the World Anti-Communist League" in the puppet national assembly building in Youido, Seoul, according to a report. They also jointly opened the "Conference of the Asian Anti-Communist League."

One day earlier, the seventh "Conference of the World Youth Anti-Communist League" opened.

It is ridiculous, indeed, for a handful of these riffraffs to put up the signboard of "world" and "Asia" and talk about such nonsense as "making analysis and diagnosis" of Communism and "taking a step" to "destroy" it at the conference.

This is an "anti-communist" farce stagemanaged by the U.S. imperialists to band together human scum under their thumb and bolster up with their "strength" the "anti-communist" world strategy which went bankrupt long ago and was thrown into the dustbin.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists, taking south Korea as a bulwark for the execution of their "anti-communist" strategy, are pursuing a sinister design to brace up the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are floundering isolated and rejected within and without and make them stand on the "anti-communist" forefront.

It proceeded from this purpose that the U.S. imperialists chose Seoul as the venue of the "anti-communist" farce and let the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique play the first fiddle in this farce.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, therefore, are showing a greater zeal than any others at the conference.

From the outset of the conference, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique croaked about the policy of "test of strength" with the communists, shouting themselves hoarse that the "system of national harmony" will be strengthened and the "buildup of national strength" accelerated to "destroy" communism so that south Korea may not become the second Indochina.

This means that they will further intensify the suppression of the people under the cloak of "national harmony" and rapidly increase the war potentialities under the signboard of "buildup of national strength" in south Korea for the provocation of a war against the north.

This is clearly proved by the so-called address made by U.S. representative Murphy at the opening session of the conference.

This wretch palavered that south Korea "occupies a key position in the U.S. defence line," saying that if south Korea goes, the U.S. would "lose all its defence lines." He cried before the "anti-communist" servants to serve their aggressive line aimed at taking hold on south Korea as the springboard for a "prevail-over-communism war" and thus show themselves to be worthy of their salt. With this raving he revealed once again the black-hearted design sought by the U.S. imperialists in staging the "anti-communist" farce in Seoul.

The riffraffs' ridiculous attempt to realize the "prevail-over-communism" ambition will only precipitate their own self-destruction.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 0131-6. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)